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Aspect Seen Rosier For Talks in London

Final Communique May Bare Plans for Further Efforts On Delicate Questions

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—The Council of Foreign Ministers, today held two meetings and, according to a communique, again discussed the French memorandum on the control and administration of Germany, and reviewed the report by deputies on items on the agenda which the council had previously agreed to defer for further examination.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow morning. The council may also meet on Sunday.

Drafts of both the protocol and the final communique are being prepared by representatives of the five powers so there is a fair possibility that an agreement on these documents may prove non-controversial.

Today's reference to the discussion of report by deputies on matters whose consideration was deferred is interpreted here as a last-minute attempt to keep alive the work on many subjects on which disagreement between foreign secretaries has been substantial. Only the Italian peace treaty and the question of supplies for Austria have been so far handed over to the deputies. All other subjects were in danger of being left in the air until the Ministers meet again.

It is now hoped that the final communique may announce some plan for continuing work on these questions.

Meetings Are Continued

Domei

LONDON, September 27.—The Council of Foreign Ministers, today, discussed the French demands for the restitution of Allied property stolen by the Germans, the communique announced. The announcement said that the council will meet again tomorrow.

CREDENTIALS BODY MEET

Trade Union Conference in Paris Approve New Delegates

Domei

PARIS, September 29.—The Credentials Committee of the World Trade Union Conference on Thursday considered the credentials of delegates from nations which have not been officially invited to sit as conference members but which are seeking representation.

Delegates from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Albania, Austria, Northern China, Ceylon, Poland, Greece, Guatemala, Southern Rhodesia, Lebanon and Syria have been approved.

Vasili Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet delegation was president at Thursday's session at which representatives from France, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia asked immediate action on the formation of the organization.

OSMENA SIGNS COURT BILL

Will Try 1,500 Filipinos Charged With Collaboration and Treason

Domei

MANILA, September 28.—President Sergio Osmena on Tuesday signed the People's Court Bill under which more than 1,500 Filipinos accused of charges ranging from collaboration to treason will be tried.

It was learned that 15 lawyers will comprise the prosecution staff. They will be appointed by the President with the consent of a commission of appointments. Lawyers who served under the Japanese will be disqualified.

The President stated that the "court will start next month, assuring prompt and impartial trial for all prisoners without fear or favor."

Togo Ordered Arrested

The Allied Supreme Headquarters has ordered to arrest, Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, as a war criminal. Mr. Togo, who is still sick, is expected to give himself up to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army as soon as he recovers.

Anamori Station Closed

Beginning September 29 Anamori Station on the Tokyo Express Electric Railway was closed for the time being. As a result the service, which starts at Shinagawa, will end at Inarioashi Station.

OUR NEW FORMAT

To supply the Allied Occupation Forces with copies of the Nippon Times it has become impractical to continue printing the paper on a flat-bed press. Beginning with this issue we are using a rotary press and printing a page seven columns in width.

AMERICAN POSTWAR NAVY

Lower House Recommends Minimum Size Should be 1,079 ships

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday recommended the minimum size of the United States postwar Navy should be 1,079 warships. The resolution adopted unanimously also provides for an undisclosed number of auxiliary craft plus airplanes.

The figure of 1,079 warships is exactly the number asked for by the Navy Department.

Committee chairman Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia said that the committee this week will consider to set the size of the postwar navy personnel at 500,000 enlisted men, 50,000 officers and 10,000 marines.

He estimated the cost of the postwar navy recommended would run between $2,500,000,000 and $4,000,000,000.

Consideration of the committee's recommendations will probably be taken up on floor of the House of Representatives next week, Mr. Vinson said.

Disturbance Caused By Annamite Rioters

American Officer Killed and Allied Headquarters in Saigon Besieged

Domei

SAIGON, September 28.—The United Press reported that rioting Annamites here killed one American officer, wounded another and besieged the Allied headquarters for an hour on September 26 in the first incidents involving United States forces in the disturbances in Indo-China.

United Press said Colonel A. Peter Dewey was killed by machinegun fire while attempting to pass Annamite territory during a short drive from the local airfield to his headquarters.

In another incident on the morning of the same day, Captain Tom Coolidge was seriously wounded.

Following Colonel Dewey's killing, United Press said the Annamites attacked his headquarters. Associated Press reports that in the fighting there, at least eight of the besiegers were slain.

British, French and Japanese forces also suffered casualties in a series of new incidents, Associated Press said, adding that as a result of continued disorders Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Japan's commander in the Southeast Asia area had been placed under "virtual house arrest."

Due to Mistaken Identity

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 28.—Clark Lee of the INS reported yesterday that Major-General Douglas Gracey, Commander of the British Control Commission at Saigon, declared that the slaying of Colonel A. Peter Dewey in a revolt in an Indo-Chinese city was due to "mistaken identity."

Mr. Lee said in a dispatch that Major General Gracey had arrived in Singapore where he was summoned by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia Commander, for a personal report on the Saigon situation.

The INS correspondent said there was no official British comment on Britain's policy toward the movement in Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, but said Britain's Secretary of War John J. Lawson, who is touring the area to study demobilization, declared that Britain would carry out her commitments to other United Nations on this issue.

Colonel Dewey was killed at Saigon by an Annamite insurgent. He was the second American casualty in two days as Captain Coolidge also was shot by Annamites.

N.Y. Times Comment

Domei

NEW YORK, September 28.—The New York Times article entitled 'the Saigon riots' said in part:

Riots in Saigon, French Indo-China, are more important as symptoms than in any direct results they are likely to have. What they show is lively opposition to the old colonial system. They are complicated by the presence of a small number of British troops and of a considerable number of Japanese troops, still armed, but apparently of a dubious value in maintaining order.

A British Major General, Douglas Gracey, called the Japanese General on the carpet for not getting on better with this delicate task.

Meanwhile, Annamite snipers were at work, some lives had been lost and 40 Frenchmen, most of them later rescued by the British, had been kidnapped. Public services were disrupted and the city was short of food.

The people of Indo-China have revealed several times during three generations of the French occupancy, but there seems to be a new impetus behind the present troubles.

Agreement Reached Between Chiang, Mao

Moscow Radio Says Leaders To Reform National Government of China

Domei

MOSCOW, September 29.—The Moscow radio reported yesterday that President Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Mao Tse-tung who have been conferring in Chungking have reached an agreement to reform China's national government.

The broadcast said the agreement provided for a wider political representation of the central government and for the holding of a general election at an early date.

The prediction that a "real agreement" will come out of the Chungking-Yenan Conference because both sides "will make concessions they would not have considered a few years ago," was made by Don Pryor, U.S correspondent, according to a Manila report dated September 26.

He made the above statement in a dispatch in which he gives his impressions of a two-month visit to China. The report follows in part:

"I've just spent two months in China. I was in Kunming and Chungking and spent two weeks in Shanghai while the Japanese army was still in control of the city. And about all I learned about China in that time is that most of my preconceptions about it were wrong or only partially right; that there is no clear-cut answer to any of the great problems of Asia.

"Except for two or three men who try hard to maintain an objective attitude, the press in Chungking while I was there was divided sharply into two contending groups. Those who believe in the cause of the northern Communists and those who supported the Central Government. It was a natural division because that is the one great question that divides all of China today.

"In China the truth is difficult if not impossible to find even by one who has no interest in promoting one cause or another. Only a few correspondents have ever been to the Communist areas in the north. But without having been there I believe a few things can safely be said about the Chinese Communists. They are Communists for one thing who believe in the doctrine of Karl Marx and want to impose the Communist system in all China. They are not, as some of the partisan reporters I have mentioned, would have you believe, merely believers in peaceful agrarian reforms.

"The principal Communists are exceptional men, sincere, honest extremely capable and motivated by a real interest in the welfare of China's millions. And in the areas under their domination they and their armies can rightly claim a broad and solid foundation of popular support in the peasants.

"As for the strength of the Communist Army, that is almost anybody's guess. But I think you can safely assume that it is neither as strong as the Communists claim nor as weak as they will tell you in Chungking. It probably is true that General Chiang Kai-shek could defeat them right now with his 70-odd divisions of troops plus the 25 or 30 that have been equipped, trained and supplied by the American Army. But if a civil war should develop it might last for a long time for the Chinese red army has a long experience in the art of retreating, living off the lands and fighting guerrilla warfare. It could also depend upon stronger support from the people which would make up for many divisions in a long and bitter civil war.

"As for General Chiang Kai-shek, I believe he is an honest man, that he believes in Sun Yat-sens program and intends to carry it out. It must be remembered that he, and not the Communists, has had the responsibility for keeping China together during the years of war. Sometimes it looked as if he would fail, but he did not. Now it is time for him to carry out, if he can, the liberal program laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"China has a long, long way to go. The greatest needs are transport and communication facilities. You can fly for hours over the interior of China and never see a road. Vast areas are completely isolated. That, of course, is the basis of the power of the warlords. Real political unity is impossible where in a country the Central Government can not reach all of the areas it governs.

"I mentioned that I had spent two weeks in Shanghai. I could that Allice could have been with me.

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN-U. S. CULTURE BODY

Men Acquainted With Conditions In America to Be Called

The All-Japan University Professors' League, which has decided to make a study of American culture and to introduce it into Japan and make it popular among the people, has decided to bring together persons with experience of conditions in America into an organization called the Japan-American Culture Association.

Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto and Yutaka Oshima are among the members of the organizing committee of the association.

The inauguration of the association was to take place on September 30 at the Nippon University.

Pledges to Improve Our Police System

Home Minister Discusses Various Issues in Interview With Newspapermen

Stability of the people's livelihood, improvement and expansion of the police system, and complete freedom of the press, public opinion and association were particularly emphasized by Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki, in an interview given to newspapermen on September 29.

Main questions and answers at the press conference follow.

Question: How are the ideas and policies of the Government to be thoroughly made known to the local administrative system?

Home Minister:—There are the Diet and the administrative organs to expound the Government policies. In order to thoroughly clarify the policies of the Government, a conference of prefectural governors is necessary and it will be speedily called after consultation with other State Ministers.

Question: How are peace and order to be maintained? What is the general tendency of the public mind?

Home Minister: The peace and order preservation situation at present offers little worry, and it may be said to be satisfactory. It was only immediately after the conclusion of war that certain persons connected with the military and students started actions to remove high responsible officials in order to prolong the war, and attacked the private residences of the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council. There was a case of the burning up of the Shimane prefectural government building.

But in every case, all the criminals were arrested. It is a fact that food supply, unemployment, and inflation questions are causing the people some unrest, but the Government intends to stabilize the public mind with the aid of the Allied occupation forces.

Question:—How is the police system to be expanded and improved?

Home Minister: In regard to this question, we must avoid such an ideology as that the State and the people should act as the policemen desire. Therefore, if there are any cases where the police go beyond their jurisdiction, such action must be strongly reflected upon. Respecting the future of police administration, there will be shortly organized the Police System Improvement Investigation Committee in the Home Office. Then, to improve the system and to increase its efficiency, I am wishing to increase the police force. Also, as a permanent policy, the quality of policement must be improved, in order to maintain peace and order within the country after the demobilization of troops. It is also necessary to give better treatment to members of the police force so that well qualified men may be obtained.

Question: What are the concrete plans for effectuating the freedom of press, public opinion and association?

Home Minister: The freedom of press, public opinion and association are absolute requisites for establishing a new Japan. Thus, the Government has decided to take measures so that the various wartime control laws will be practically removed. Already four applications have been received for forming political associations since September 1, and permission has been granted to all of them. Moreover no restrictions will be exercised at these meetings. Public opinion had been guided according to a certain fixed standard during the war, but in the future there will be no such standard. Thus, the Government will guarantee the freedom of press and public opinion. Respecting newspapers and other publications, on August 24, there were 38 prohibited publication items, according to the National Mobilization Law, 11 items by the Home Ministry, and 49 other items on which guiding instructions were issued, but all those restrictions were removed on August 25.

Question: Has the Government any intention of revising the local

(Continued on Page 2)

AHQ Informs Japan On How to Use Ships

Maintenance of Public Health Given Preference Over Return of Troops

The Supreme Allied Headquarters has rejected the Japanese government's request for 260,000 tons of Japanese shipping to return the Japanese soldiers from the areas outside the home islands.

The headquarters explained that the condition of the Japanese shipping is so weakened that a great tonnage could not be spared from the vital tasks connected with the maintenance of health and the minimum civilian living standards.

Fishing Area Enlarged

The area of activities for Japanese fishing boats has been considerably enlarged through special consideration by the Allied authorities here to enable the Japanese people to secure their self-supply of food. Following termination of the war, the area of activities for Japanese fishing boats had been restricted to the waters within 12 miles of the Japanese coast. With the permission of the Allied authorities, Japanese fishing boats, on and after September 27, are authorized to engage in fishing over a much larger water area than heretofore. In this connection, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will publish an announcement in the Official Gazette of October 1 for immediate enforcement, as follows:

1. Japanese fishing boats are divided into three kinds—those larger than 100 gross tons which are classified as "A", those between 5 and 100 gross tons which are classified as "B", and those up to five gross tons which are classified as "C".

Any fishing boat of "A" class, before going out to fish must approach the authorities for permission irrespective of the fishing area in view. Fishing boats of either "B" or "C" class are authorized to fish in water areas specified for them without the special permission of the authorities. When, however, it is desired to engage in fishing outside the specified water area, special permission must be obtained beforehand of the authorities concerned.

Must Register Boats

2. For prevention of undesirable events, all owners of "A" class fishing boats are required to register their boats withing two weeks of the date when the new regulation takes effect. Meantime, all owners of "B" class fishing boats must go through the same procedure within three months of the date when the regulations takes effect.

3. All permissions of the authorities concerned in this connection may be obtained by oral application or by telegram.

4. All fishing boats now out for fishing operation with the recognition of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, within the period of operation already sanctioned, may continue activities. In this case they are regarded as having already obtained the required permission of the authorities. The number of existing Japanese fishing boats larger than 100 tons is about 300, including from 150 to 160 boats in good condition. Meantime, that of motor-propelled fishing boats smaller than 100 tons each number 72,000 totalling 450,000 tons, and those without motor 250,000 totalling 380,000 tons.

The fishing areas newly specified for Japanese fishing boats are as follows:—

(a) Cape Nashafu, Hokkaido.
(b) Latitude 41°30' N. and longitude 150° E.
(c) Latitude 30° N. and longitude 150° E.
(d) Latitude 30° N. and longitude 130° E.
(e) Latitude 29° N. and longitude 130° E.
(f) Latitude 29° N. and longitude 126° E.
(g) Latitude 26° N. and longitude 126° E.
(h) Latitude 26° N. and longitude 123° E.
(i) Southern end of Tsushima.
(j) Northern end of Tsushima.
(k) Latitude 40° N. and longitude 135° E.
(l) Latitude 45°30' and longitude 140° E.
(m) Latitude 45°30' and longitude 145° E.
(n) Extending southward to Hokkaido.

Brazil Ratifies Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Brazilian Government deposited with the State Department on September 21 the Brazilian instrument of ratification of the United Nations Charter and the annexed statute of the International Court of Justice. On September 24, Argentina deposited with the State Department its instrument of ratification of the charter and statute.

TRANSPORT BODY CREATED

To Speed Up Movement of Relief Supplies in Europe

Domei

LONDON, September 29.—The Associated Press reported that an agreement establishing an European Central Inland Transport Organization to speed the movement of relief supplies was concluded by 11 nations including the United States on September 27.

The Associated Press said the long-range goal of the new group is to set up uniform tariff and traffic rates. The organization will allocate vehicles in Western Europe and decide priorities of cargoes moving by truck, railway and waterways.

Among the 11 nations were the United States, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia. The signature of Poland awaits formal instructions from Warsaw, the Associated Press said.

Industries Livened Up By MacArthur Orders

Civilian Peacetime Production Being Undertaken With Redoubled Vigor

Enlivened by the permission given by the Allied Supreme Headquarters for the nation's civilian production, industrialists are undertaking their productive activities with promptitude and redoubled vigor.

In this connection officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have called the attention of the industrialists to the need of paying special attention to the necessity of obtaining the permission of the Allied Supreme Headquarters to open each plant and factory. Industrialists observe the rules released by the headquarters on September 29. The following are some of the quantities of the various items of civilian production as requested by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Allied Supreme Headquarters for use in civilian production:

1. Textile industry.

Fiber materials of military supply where plants are located.

(1) Raw materials for use.

Items	Total stock	Amount supplied
Raw cotton	100,000 piculs	80,000 piculs
Wool	40,000 bales	20,000 bales
Staple fiber	2,500,000 pounds	2,000,000 pounds
Short silk fiber (permission partly withheld).		
Cotton yarn	15,000 bales	10,000 bales
Combed woolen yarn.	1,000,000 pounds	500,000 pounds
Spinning woolen yarn	2,500,000 pounds	2,000,000 pounds
Raw silk (permission partly withheld)		
Short silk fiber (permission partly withheld)		

(2) Manufactures to be made (because of the partial withholding of permission for raw silk and silk goods, there will be some reduction in the amount estimated).

Items	Quantity
Clothing for war-stricken people ..For	5,000,000 persons
Clothing for farmers ....For	3,000,000 persons
Blankets and other winter clothes ...For	5,000,000 persons
Shoes and other footwear and gloves.For	5,000,000 persons
Hygienic materials.	4,000 kinds
Fishing nets	10,000 bales
Belts, tire and other factory articles ...	10,000 bales

(2) Ordinary steel materials.

(Those for military use among stock held by iron manufacturers and distribution organs and their warehouses, not including those in arsenals and ordnance manufacturing plants).

Items	Quantity (in ton)
Domestic hardware	5,000
Dwelling and building materials	20,000
Electric instruments and others	9,000
Farm implements	12,000
Fishery implements	1,000
Material used in timber production	2,000
Materials used in salt production	1,000
Material used in communications restoration	3,000
Materials used in railways and expresses	40,000
Materials used in gas restoration	3,000
Materials used for textile plants restoration	20,000
Materials used for coal pits restoration	30,000
Materials to be used for ship repairing	30,000
Total	180,000

(3) Aluminum.

Aluminum for military use now being held by manufacturers and wholesalers. The plants and factories located in the same place where aviation factories or jural-

(Continued on Page 2)

Government Ordered To Lift Restrictions On Freedom of Press

MacArthur's Directive Affects Newspapers, Radio, Cinema, Mail, Telecommunications

The Japanese government was ordered, on September 29 to abandon immediately all restrictions on freedom of press and communications, in a directive issued by General MacArthur.

The order requires the repeal of all laws imposing restrictions on the freedom of press, motion pictures, mail, telecommunications, "or any other form of written or spoken word," many of them dating back as far as 1909. Pending such repeal, the order directs suspension of all enforcements of the laws.

The order, dated 27 September, was delivered to the Japanese Government this morning. It completed a five-step program designed to encourage freedom of press and radio in Japan and to assure that the Japanese public is given accurate, uncolored news free of the propaganda that has been fed to them since before the war.

The steps of this program were:

1. Announcement on 10 September of censorship of press, radio and films, with the announced object of rigidly controlling these media but aimed only at dissemination of false news or reports disturbing public tranquility.

2. A crack-down on the Japanese press and radio on 14 September when, after study of compliance with the Supreme Commander's order, it was found that the Japanese obviously intended to continue their propaganda line.

3. Issuance of a detailed press code of censorship on 21 September.

4. Issuance of an order on 24 September disassociating the Japanese press from government and clearing the way for establishment of a free press in Japan.

5. Today's order ending Japanese government censorship.

In connection with the suspension of several Tokyo newspapers by the Japanese government for publishing accounts of the Emperor's call on General MacArthur, it was pointed out by Col. Donald Hoover, chief of the Civilian Censorship Office that the directive was dated September 27 and applies to the current restriction. The newspapers which were suspended by the Japanese government were notified by the Civil Censorship officer that they might distribute these papers after 1:30 p.m. September 29 and the Japanese government was notified of this action.

The following directive was issued on September 29 to the Japanese government by the Supreme Commander. The directive was titled "Further Steps Toward Freedom of Press and Speech."

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restructions on freedom of the press and freedom communications.

2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and transoceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.

5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued.

6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws as are inconsistant with the Supreme Commander's directive of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government; subject laws including:

a. Shimbunshi-Ho

(Continued on Page 2)

Bombay Riot Situation Reportedly Worsening

Casualties in Hindu-Moslem Strife Rise—Nehru Offers India Blue Print

Domei

BOMBAY, September 28.—The Associated Press reported today that police opened fire at various places in the northern part of this city to disperse crowds as the riot situation worsened.

The report said that street fighting between Hindus and Moslems continued and that another stabbing fatality during the night brought the death toll to at least 19 killed and 75 injured in the past two days.

Pilgrim Mosque was fired and flames damaged the roof and upper portion of the building. Residences of both Hindus and Moslems were stoned by roving groups, according to press dispatches.

The military has not yet intervened although Army officers toured the city with policemen and full company of Indian troops stood ready for action in cases of emergency.

Draws India Blueprint

Domei

BOMBAY, September 28.—Blue print for Free India was outlined to newsmen on Thursday by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress and member of the Congress Working Committee, Reuters reported.

The plan included the reorganization of the land system, state ownership of key industries, state control of other important industries and introduction of large cooperative forms, the dispatch said.

Reuters quoted Nehru as saying: "There must be planned development. I have come to the conclusion that there must be socialistic planning. Communal problem is not one which the British created, but it has become equally obvious that it has become worse because of the British policy. I do not see any change in the British policy to mitigate the problem."

Government Ordered To Lift Restriction On Freedom of Press

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b. Kokka-Sodoin-Ho
c. Shimbunshi-To-Keizai • Seigenrei
d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei
e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho
f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku
g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho
h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho
i. Gunki Hogo Ho
j. Fuon Bunsho Torishimari-Ho
k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho
l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

DATA ON DEMOBILIZATION

War Ministry Furnishes Information to Allied Headquarters Here

Eighty-one per cent, or 1,833,634, of the 2,253,000 Japanese soldiers under arms in the Home Islands August 15 were demobilized by September 24, according to information submitted to the General Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific by the Japanese War Ministry, it was announced by the Public Relations Office on Saturday. There remained 419,366 to be demobilized.

The 11th Area army (northern Honshu) is completely demobilized while the 12th and 13th Area armies (central Honshu) were almost completely demobilized except for necessary signal, transportation and headquarters personnel handling the demobilization or working as caretakers.

The typhoon of September 17 over Kyushu and southern Honshu is said to have caused considerable damage to transportation facilities and thus caused the delay in demobilization in these areas.

Crowley to Quit FEA

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, announced on Wednesday that he plans to resign his government positions by October 15. He will automatically step down from several government jobs with his FEA resignation. As head of the FEA, he is also chairman of the Export-Import Bank, president of the United States Commercial Corporation Board, and chairman of the Export-Import Bank, president of the United States Commercial Corporation Board and chairman of the Petroleum Reserve and Rubber Development Corporation. He is also the head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a position he has held since the agency was

Agreement Reached Between Chiang, Mao

(Continued from Page 1)

I think she would have agreed that it was more a fantastic wonderland than she ever dreamed of. She would have loved the radio station at which I tried to get at without success to broadcast to the United States. It was owned by a German Nazi, operated by a staff of Japanese, guarded outside by Nanking puppet troops and controlled in policy by a representative of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. And I, an American, was subject to censorship by the American army and the Chinese Ministry of information, which is an organ not of the Chinese Government, but of the Kuomintang.

"All the time I was there the city of Shanghai was patrolled by Japanese soldiers. The Japanese occupied all but one of the principal hotels, all of the best apartments and homes and drove about in the best automobiles. The Japanese collaborators rented automobiles to the American army for $10 day, and the American soldiers slept on the floor in the Y.M.C.A.

"A week ago when I left Shanghai the Japanese troops were only just beginning to be disarmed and Japanese civilians were just beginning to move out of their stolen property. There were not many Americans there when I arrived, perhaps 50 or 75. Most of us have seen good men die by the hundreds and thousands fighting a good fight against an enemy they knew to be treacherous, hateful, bestial and mean. This was that enemy. So you will understand how we felt when a Japanese would smile at us. You will understand our feeling of revenge when those collaborators who, in their own way helped to kill our friends, pretended to have been on our side all the time.

"And from prisoners who had taken many months of Japanese torture, I learn that by far the worst place in Shanghai was not the military police prison but the prison of the Japanese consular police right in the consulate grounds, a civilian agency run directly by the Foreign Office. That is another note to remember, that Japan's warlike tendencies and her bestiality were not a monopoly of the army and navy.

"I believe that you will find that most of your men who have seen the Japanese really regret that the job was not finished.

TAKING PART IN NAVY DAY

54 Ships of Halsey's Fleet to Arrive In West Coast Ports

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 29.—Fifty-four ships of Admiral William Halsey's Third Fleet will arrive in American West Coast ports in time for Navy Day celebrations on October 27, the Navy Department announced on September 26. Some 48 warships will be in Atlantic ports for the celebrations.

Admiral Halsey will arrive in San Francisco aboard the battleship South Dakota, his flagship. Twenty-one of the ships are en route to Hawaii from Tokyo Bay via Okinawa and the other 33, part of the famous carrier task force 38, are coming from operating bases in the western Pacific. All are carrying veterans homeward bound for discharge.

Veterans of the jungle fighting 37th (Buckeye) Division, Ohio National Guard Unit, were among the more than 8,000 home-coming servicemen who arrived in San Francisco on September 26 aboard Army and Navy transports and warcraft. The Buckeyes participated in the fighting on Bougainville and Luzon and are one of the first Pacific combat outfits to return home.

Huge U.S. Carriers

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The United States Navy's new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers are too big to pass through the Panama Canal but the latter no longer is the controlling factor in naval construction, the Navy Department spokesman disclosed on Saturday. He said that the new carriers—largest warships afloat—are the Midway, already commissioned; Franklin Delano Roosevelt, launched but not commissioned; and the Coral Sea, still under construction. The 45,000-ton battleships of the Iowa class cleared the canal only by inches, he added.

Paying Cash For U.S. Goods

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—Prime Minister Joseph Chifley announced on September 24 that Australia has arranged to pay cash for her minimum requirements from the United States to the end of the year, according to the New York Herald Tribune correspondent from Canberra. The report said that the Prime Minister added: "I personally think that all Empire countries including Britain will have to confine themselves to the barest necessities from America."

Atcheson Made Minister

The honorary rank of Minister has been given George Atcheson Jr. acting political adviser to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, it has been announced from Washington, reports PRO on Saturday.

Lower House Decides On Diet Reform Body

Representatives Setting Up Special Committee—Government Pushing Own Plan

Responding to the Government move to create the Committee of Inquiry into the Diet System, the House of Representatives has decided to carry out a fundamental examination of the existing parliamentary institutions from its own standpoint and to obtain plans for their reform.

In pursuance of this policy of the Lower House, the leaders of the Investigation Association made up of members of the House met at the Diet building at 2 p.m. on September 29 and decided on the creation of a special committee to consider ways and means of bringing about reform of the Diet system. It was left to the Speaker of the House to determine how many members the committee shall have and who shall sit on it.

As to the Committee of Inquiry into the Diet System, it was stated that the body would be composed of 45 members.

Taketora Ogata, Chief Cabinet Secretary, on September 29, asked the House of Peers and the House of Representatives to recommend 12 members each to sit on the committee.

It has been decided that the selection of the members shall be done by the President of the House of Peers and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Other members of both Houses are expected to participate in the committee as men with knowledge and experience rather than as legislators.

LEWIS EXHORTS MINERS

Says Increased Production Best Insurance Against Depression

Domei

NEW YORK, September 26.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has asked miners to increase their production per man per day to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties following World War I which eventually resulted in a depression. This request, made to all members of the Union in the anthracite field, was disclosed yesterday. Mr. Lewis wrote.

"Increase of production per day is largely the answer to the problem of continuity of employment and maintenance of wage and condition standards. We most cooperate and work to the end that the present markets for anthracite coal can be maintained and enlarged if possible. Increased daily production is necessary to bring about and hold this result. Increased daily production and continuity of employment will prevent in our judgment the recurrence of the difficulties that we met following World War I, which resulted in depression. Mines were shut down and the men remaining at work only were able to get two or three days' work per week. There must be no return to those conditions."

RAW SILK POLICY MOOTED

Three Measures Decided to Meet Postwar Requirements of Industry

In view of the great importance attributed to the raw silk industry in the rehabilitation of Japan's postwar industry, the Japan Central Raw Silk Association on September 27 held a committee meeting to determine the postwar raw silk policies, participated in by Count Tadamasa Sakai, president of the Association, and other officials.

Planning hereafter to switch the center of gravity of the industry from the fulfilment of domestic requirements to that for trade requirements, the committee decided on the following measures:

(1) The conversion of 150,000 chobu of mulberry plantations into farmland for the cultivation of foodstuffs, as planned at present, is to be canceled right away.

(2) As to the various kinds of raw silk, above all, the production of superior qualities to be used as material for trade goods is to be achieved.

(3) In order to promote the science of raw silk, research facilities are to be improved and strengthened. Besides, the setup of the raw-silk business is to be reformed so as to be in conformity with the aims as outlined.

Osmena Leaves for U.S.

Domei

MANILA, September 28.—President Sergio Osmena, accompanied by a 10-men staff including two American financial advisers to the Philippines, left on Wednesday for the United States to discuss "problems and needs" of the Philippines with the authorities in Washington.

Gestapo Victims Exhumed

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Disinterment of 348 bodies of men and women killed by the Gestapo during the battle for Berlin began on September 26 in the grounds behind the Gestapo jail in the Kreuzburg district.

Industries Livened Up By MacArthur Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

mine factories are located may use aluminum for manufacturing articles for home use.

Items	Quantity (ton)
Money	500
Electric apparatuses	500
Vehicle repairing	500
Medical instruments	500
Total	6,000

(4) Electric wires.

Stock originally for military use now held in factories in semi-manufactured condition or in bullion.

	Quantity
Communication repairing	3,000
Railway repairing	3,000
Dwelling house repairing	2,500
For farm use	1,500

(5) Leather.

There is absolutely no civilian stock, all being for military use. (Held by factories and warehouses.)

Of the total stock of 20,000 tons, 10,000 tons are to be used according to the plans of monthly production as follows:

Items	Quantity (in ton)
Shoes	1,500
Horse carriage use	150
Belts for spinning and weaving	150
Belts for flour mills	100
Portfolios and bags	100
Other daily articles	200
Total	2,200

(6) Rubber.

Of the total stock of 16,000 tons for military use, 6,000 tons are to be used in the plans of monthly production.

Items	(A)	(B)
Auto tire	520	(26,000 per month)
Bicycle tire	220	(500,000 per month)
Belts	120	
Hose	150	
Rubber soled tabi	450	4,000,000
Canvas shoes	150	For school children
Rubber shoes	270	For people in cold regions and fishermen
Rubberized raincoats	270	
Industrial articles	200	
Medical articles	150	
Others	120	
Total	2,700	

(A)—Amount of monthly production (in ton)
(B)—Remarks

(7) Motor cars.

Stock for military and civilian uses now held and those to be distributed hereafter are to be used for the production of 1,500 motor trucks per month.

(8) Other machines.

Other machines are now being manufactured with materials held by civilians but materials for military use will be used because of the pressing demand for them.

The following articles are to be manufactured:

Bicycles, electric apparatuses (motors, electric globes, lighting articles, battery, etc).

Communications articles (radio sets and telephone instruments).

Machines for food production (farm implements, pumps, food production machines, fertilizer production machines).

Articles of primary necessity. (Clocks, watches, medical machines, heating instruments, printing machines and furnitures).

Industrial supplementary machines (Textile use, coal pits use, and other mining use).

Machines for restoration and timber manufacturing.

(9) Explosives (Specific permission to be granted on the presentation of detailed petitions).

(10) Petroleum.

For the time being the following stock for military use are to be used for civilian purposes:

	(A)	(B)	(C)
Lighting oil	5,560	Farming and fishery	Niigata
Lubricating oil	4,000	"	"
Heavy gasoline	300	For autos	"
Parafin	3,000	Lubrication and lighting	
Pine root oil	1,000	farming, forestry and fishery uses	

(A)—Quantity (in ton)
(B)—Object
(C)—Location

State Railways Set For Reconstruction

Transport Organ Drafts 3-Year Plan Requiring Expenditure of ¥870,000,000

Under a three-year reconstruction plan requiring a total expenditure of ¥870,000,000, the Transportation Ministry has decided to repair railways. Definite plans were decided following the conference of the local bureau chiefs on September 24 and 25 and the parley of construction section directors on September 26.

Due to the heavy traffic and lack of repairing facilities during the war, the rails and other equipment of State Railways suffered deterioration on the whole.

According to recent investigations, a great many points on the rails which might cause derailment of trains or other disasters were found, requiring immediate repair.

The three-year reconstruction plan consists of the following items:

1. Repairs directly needed to maintain the safety of running trains at a cost of ¥280,000,000. To strengthening the tracks, 240,000 tons of steel material and 11,000,000 sleepers are required.

For the urgent laying of rails and the restoration of the private railway lines purchased during the war, 10,000 tons of steel and 2,000,000 sleepers will be required while 20,000 tons of steel material will be needed to restore the installations which were removed for metal recovery during the war.

Out of the total of 270,000 tons of steel material required for the foregoing, 50,000 tons are needed in the course of this year. One-third of this requirement will be supplemented by rails in stock.

2. Reconstruction of damaged facilities.

An expenditure, amounting to ¥200,00,000, will be required for repairing and adjusting tunnels, bridges, crossings and gates.

3. Facilities to prevent damage require ¥150,000,000, and aforestation to prevent floods and landslides needs ¥100,000,000. These projects will be carried out in a five-year plan.

4. Mechanization of loading and unloading facilities and various other establishments will cost ¥140,000,000, with 50,000 tons of steel material.

3 Divisions Returning

General MacArthur's headquarters announced on September 28 that the War Department estimates shipping space available in the next seven months will allow for the return of 1,490,000 servicemen to the United States from Pacific areas. The Headquarters said that tentative dates have been set for the departure of three divisions from the Philippines to the United States. These are: October 31 for the 31st Division; November 5 for the 38th Division and November 15 for the 37th Division.

Withdrawing From Reich

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—American military government detachments throughout the United States occupation zone in Germany will be withdrawn as soon as competent German officials are elected by democratic ballot, it was announced on Wednesday by Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor. He said that relatively small numbers of Americans will be employed afterwards to supervise German affairs.

Occupying Reich Completely

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—In a speech at Newport field on Tuesday, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Allied Commander in Europe, declared the Allies will occupy Germany until completely assured that she will not again disturb the peace of the world.

Pledges to Improve Our Police System

(Continued From Page 1)

administrative system toward a more democratic structure? What is the Government's view on the public election of prefectural governors?

Home Minister: The revision of the local administrative system is a question which must be considered in relation to the fundamental revision of the election law and the central administrative structure. At any rate, it is the intention of the Government to bring about a sound democratic administration conforming to the present condition of the country. The question of public election of governors will be thoroughly studied.

Question: Have you any idea about the present system of Government officials?

Home Minister: Government officials are now being criticized as ineffective, irresponsible and clique-forming. Particularly, the responsibility of officials is very strongly argued. Some local officials are intending to resign. Their sentiment is not bad, but their intention to resign is wrong. Officials should feel the responsibility of maintaining strong conviction in upholding the national character, bearing the unbearable. Officials of the Home Ministry lack the power of profound thought to meet the existing condition, though they are well qualified to handle matters before them. Home Ministry officials are asked to wipe out their conceited ideas and attitudes.

Question: What is the new land planning of Japan?

Home Minister: In the new land planning, the first consideration must be given to the proper distribution of population in urban and rural districts. Thus, in the future the over-population of large cities will be prevented as far as possible, so that peaceful, efficient and healthy cities will be established. All air-raid damaged cities will be reconstructed without exception. The rumor of the removal of the Hiroshima prefectual office from Hiroshima city has no foundation.

Tourist industry must also be considered in making a new land planning. But proper facilities to receive visitors are necessary, whatever other features there might be to attract travellers. All such enterprises must be put under a systematic plan.

Notorious Nazi Grabbed

Domei

MUNICH, September .7.—The U.S. Third Army announced on September 26 the arrest of Karl Mabersberg, who, as Nazi Commissioner General in Lithuania, was accused of killing many Lithuanians during the occupation.

Bank of Japan Loans Slump by ¥2 Billions

Note Issue Also Down, Business Report Reveals on September 29

Outstanding loans of the Bank of Japan on September 20 showed a decline of ¥2,086,000,000 compared with the figure on September 10, while the note issue also decreased by ¥835,000,000 in the same period, according to the Business Report of the Bank of Japan issued on September 29.

In Miscellaneous Asset Accounts, an increase of ¥975,000,000 is revealed, but this is due to the advances made to Allied occupation forces amounting to about ¥700,000,000.

The business accounts of the Bank of Japan on September 20 are as follows:

Assets:—Loans, ¥24,787,000,000 (decrease of ¥2,086,000,000 compared with that on September 10): cash and bullions, ¥556,000,000 (increase of ¥21,000,000): national bonds and other securities, ¥18,129,000,000 (decrease of ¥758,000,000): Agents' accounts, ¥7,562,000,000 (increase of ¥642,000,000): Miscellaneous accounts, ¥7,562,000,000 (increase ¥975,000,000); Unpaid Capital, ¥55,000,000: Total ¥58,716,000,000 (decrease of ¥1,207,000,000).

Liabilities:—notes issue, ¥41,688,000,000 (decrease of ¥835,000,000): Government deposit, ¥11,360,000,000 (decrease of ¥10,000,000): other deposits, ¥4,491,000,000 (decrease of ¥350,000,000): Miscellaneous Accounts, ¥7,562,000,000 (increase of ¥11,000,000) Capital and Reserve Fund, ¥211,000,000: Total ¥58,716,000,000 (decrease of ¥1,207,000,000).

The decrease in the national bonds held and also in the note issue and loans are due to the stimulation of public absorption of national bonds and to the repayment of debts by Tokyo banks to the Bank of Japan.

Nippon Hemp Supply Scanty

Despite wholesale shipments from the Philippines during the course of the war, Japan had but 1.481 tons of abaca or hemp available as of September 18 this year, according to a breakdown supplied by the Supreme Command, reports PRO on Saturday. The Allied Powers are now asking an estimate of essential civilian needs in this commodity. The navy had most of the hemp, 734 tons, with 708 tons set aside in civilian depots. The Army ran a poor third with a mere 39 tons, contained in the Sendai clothing depot.

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Army Training Field Will Become A Farm

Geographic and Climatic Conditions Favor Intense Agricultural Cultivation

Development of the field of Shimoshizu in Chiba prefecture, noted army training field, for agricultural purposes has been decided upon, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The move follows the enforcement of the plan of developing the field of Narashino, which has in the past provided another army drill ground, the Yomiuri-Hochi states. It continues:

The actual work of developing the field of Shimoshizu, which occupies an area of 1,850 cho, will be undertaken by the Corps for the Development of the Shimoshizu Field and Agricultural Land Development Corporation.

Plans are already completed for the construction of roads and windbelts of wood on the field.

Leaders of the proposed undertaking are hoping to apply the method of intensive cultivation to the field, a sort of work for which the geographical and climatic conditions of Chiba prefecture make it most suitable.

The corps will bring 1,500 cho of the field under cultivation and a special group of persons affiliated with the corporation will develop the remaining 800 cho.

The groups privileged to develop the field are open to demobilized soldiers with the recommendation of the stations for the vocational training of demobilized soldiers.

Work preparatory to the development of the field will be done by 300 members of a local prefectural body of men engaged in the extension of food production and 130 persons from the Uchihara Training Station who have been in training as settlers in Manchuria and Mongolia. This work will be started on October 3.

DOUGLAS C-74 IS TESTED

The Douglas C-74 Globemaster, world's largest land plane, has been given a test before a group of military and Douglas technical experts at Long Beach, California, according to the September 15 issue of the Chicago Tribune.

The C-74, army version of the DC-7, is capable of circling the globe with only two stops having a nonstop range of 7,800 miles. It has four engines, a 173 foot wing span, is 124 feet long, 43 feet high, and can go more than 300 miles an hour. Its gross weight is 155,000 pounds.

The commercial version will carry 108 passengers and a crew of 13. It will have a modern galley serving full course meals aloft.

9 Advisers Appointed

Nine advisers to the Home Ministry were appointed on Friday from various circles in order to carry out more effectively adequate administrative policies in the police, prefectural and election systems and in land and reconstruction planning. Those appointed are Kensuke Horinouchi, Shigeo Odachi, Tadahiko Okada, Kakichi Kawarada, Tadao Oasa, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Gonichi Kodaira, Motosaburo Takata and Ryozo Asano, and the first advisers' meeting will be held on October 1.

Pupils To Exhibit Drawings

School children of Hiratsuka City and Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture, will hold an exhibition of drawings and calligraphy shortly at the 4th Hiratsuka, Oiso, Hatano and Isehara National Schools for exchange of goodwill with the United States soldiers in Kanagawa Prefecture through their school work. Also at the Odawara National School various souvenir gifts which are typically Japanese are being made for the troops.

New Music Organ Formed

Replacing the Japan Music Cultural Association which monopolized all musical activities till the end of the war and which disbanded on September 27, a new musical association under the temporary name of the Japanese Music Federation will be organized by the end of October through the efforts of Kosuke Komatsu, music critic; Shimpei Nakayama, composer; Koichi Nomura, musical critic; and Hideo Saito, orchestra conductor.

Plaque for Roosevelt

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The bronze plaque in memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was unveiled at a ceremony held on Tuesday at the U.S. Recorder of Deeds building here. The plaque is inscribed with the "four freedoms" for which Mr. Roosevelt gave his life.

Planes Carry Prisoners

Domei

BATAVIA, September 28.—Japanese planes piloted by Japanese pilots are now flying a regular schedule between Batavia, Bandoeng and Samarang under orders of the Inter-Allied air service for war prisoners and internees. The planes are marked with green crosses and are used to transport officials and prosecutors.

Growing Dearth of Goods Vital to Maintain People's Livelihood Is Revealed in Checkup

There is a growing shortage of kitchen utensils, daily necessaries, clothing, medical supplies, electrical appliances, stationery, and means of transportation both in urban and agrarian districts in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Gunma, and Osaka prefectures.

This fact has been brought out by an inquiry made by the Home Ministry with a view to determining the extent to which the various prefectures of Japan are suffering from a scarcity of goods of civilian consumption, according to Domei.

The result of the inquiry, which has been completed as far as the five prefectures mentioned are concerned, was published on September 28 in a statement from the Commerce and Industry Ministry after verifying it with the help of the information in its hands.

Another point brought out is that the goods which are deficient in the cities and towns in these prefectures are materials for reconstruction work, fuel, and in the rural districts working dresses for persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, machinery, fertilizer, petroleum and heavy oil.

Below is given a list of goods which are running low in the five prefectures.

1. Kitchen utensils: kettles, pots, pans, knives, buckets, washing-basins, bath-tubs, tubs, earthernware glass goods, ladles, and various kinds of pumps.

2. Articles of daily necessity: matches, soap, clogs, candles, toilet paper, paper for screens, tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, hair-clippers, razors, dry electric batteries.

3. Articles of clothing: bedclothes, pillows, blankets, mosquito-nets, under-garments, stockings, socks, night-dresses, towels, dresses for school-children, goods made of flannel, thread, rubber-soled socks, working-dresses, raincoats, and dark blue cotton cloth for dresses.

4. Medical supplies: first-aid medicines, ointments, disinfectants, antifebriles, drugs for venereal diseases, gauze, absorbent cotton, and bandages.

5. Electrical appliances: electric bulbs, sockets, distributing apparatus, electric lamp shades, capsules, and vacuum tubes.

6. Stationery: writing paper, pencils, ink, and copying machines.

7. Fuel: firewod, charcoal, and coal.

8. Conveyances: Motor-trucks, buses, bicycles, rear-cars and parts, tires, tubes, and carts.

9. Materials for reconstruction work: lumber, cement, nails, wire, zinc mats, carpenter's tools, and plate glass.

10. Machinery of production and materials for productive work: various kinds of agricultural implements, motors, machines for the manufacture of agricultural implements, fertilizer, including ammonium sulphate, calcareous nitrogen, fish manure, bean cake, rice husks, potasium sulphate, nitre, and potasium chloride, woodcutter's tools including saws and hatchets, fishing implements including wire ropes, fish-hooks, wire, nails for use in the building of vessels, materials for use in the dying of nets, and floats, fuel including petroleum and heavy oil, spinning and weaving machinery, sewing machines, machines for the manufacture of knitted goods, machines for the use of the sericulturist, and woodworker's tools.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS ASKED TO SEND REPORTS

Commerce Office Requests Submittal by Oct. 10 to Comply With Allied Order

In compliance with the order of the Allied Forces respecting the presentation of reports of manufacturing and mining companies of Japan, having an annual business of more than ¥1,000,000, issued on September 19, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has already requested such companies to submit their reports by October 10 to the Commerce and Industry Section of the Prefectural Government concerned. But in order to legalize this order, the Commerce and Industry Ministry issued Regulations Concerning Reports of Companies Related to Manufacture and Mining, on September 29, to become effective immediately.

The regulations ordered companies engaged in manufacture and mining (including sand and stone mining) whose total business in the year 1944 surpassed ¥1,000,000 to submit the required reports by October 10, 1945, to the Governors of prefectures where their main offices are located. The regulations also specified that those who fail to submit the report by the designated time or make false statements in the report shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than ¥1,000. When any representative, employe or other person of such companies commits any act violating the provisions of the regulations, the person shall be punished as above mentioned while the company concerned will also be subject to the above mentioned fine.

Category of Companies Listed

Manufacturing companies which are under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry that have to submit reports according to the instruction of the Allied Forces are those engaged in the production of wheat flour, starch, other flours, noodles, bread, cakes, Miso Shoyu, seasonings, Amino acid sugar, dairy products, canned provisions, polished rice, polished barley, potato products, processed aquatic products, other provisions, ice, lumber, plywood, other lumber products, charcoal-balls, briquettes, Mametan pine-root oil, lacquer, vegetable wax, cork, raw silk, oils, fats, fodders and others.

Commerce Ministry Requests Reports

In accordance with item No. 6, Article 3 of the order issued on September 24 by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has requested reports and investigations relative to important factories, six copies in English and one in Japanese, to be sent by special delivery to the Liaison Office of the General Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry by October 5. At the same time, in accordance with item No. 8, A, reports on research institutes, experimental stations and scientific technique groups in local districts are to be sent to the same office also by special delivery by October 10, six copies in English and one in Japanese.

Abe Relieved of Post

General Nobuyuki Abe, Governor General of Korea, who returned to Tokyo on September 19, was relieved of his official post at his own request, according to an announcement made by the Government on Friday.

COTTON MEN HERE REPORT ON CONDITION OF INDUSTRY

Were Ordered to Call at General MacArthur's Headquarters September 28

Under the order of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, Keizo Seki, President of the Fiber Control Society, Ken Arimoto, chief of the Planning Section of the same Society, Takeshi Sakurada, President of the Nisseki Spinning Company, Taizo Sawada, Managing-Director of the Fuji Spinning Company, Heikichi Hara, chief of the Business Section of the Dai-Nippon Spinning Company, and Ichiro Kawaguchi, Director of the Staple Fiber Control Cooperative, visited the Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Friday and reported on the present condition of the cotton industry in Japan to the American Director of the Economic Control Bureau.

Following the interview, Mr. Seki said, "We were questioned on the general condition of Japan's cotton industry, the change made in equipment after the war, productive capacity, location of factories and stocks available at present. We explained the fact that the people are confronted with an acute shortage of clothing due to air raids and lack of supplies during the war. On the occasion, we also referred to the fact that stocks on hand will only last two more months."

On Sunday, five other influential men connected with the cotton industry are expected to call at General MacArthur's Headquarters, namely, Yoichiro Ito, President of the Toyo Staple Fiber Company, Seita Hisamura, President of the Teijin Sha, Tomochika Hori, President of the Japanese Nitrogen Chemical Company, Tasaburo Shimamura, Director of the Toko Mining Company, and Hisaichi Ohata chief of the Staple Fiber Section of the Fiber Control Society.

NOTICE TO RELEASED ALLIED CIVILIAN INTERNEES

The International Red Cross Committee invites all released Allied Civilian Internees remaining in Japan to register their full names, nationality, and present address with the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee, Central P.O. Box 316, Tokyo.

This request is formulated with a view to enabling the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee to answer inquiries from next-of-kin and friends concerning present welfare and whereabouts of Civilians released from Internment Camps in Japan.

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THE RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS ASSOCIATION

Government Planning War on Tuberculosis

To Set Up Beds for 100,000 Patients; Also to Boost Output of Medicine

One hundred thousand beds for tuberculosis patients are now being planned by the Home Ministry to be completed in three years in order to wipe out the disease, according to Hiroji Kondo of the Sanitation Bureau of the Home Ministry, says the Mainichi.

The Medical Corporation had previously made a plan of having 100,000 beds for tuberculosis patients, but the scheme fell through because of the war. It is now the intention of the Government to carry out this plan in three years, by utilizing military and factory buildings.

The Home Ministry is also planning to increase the production of anti-tuberculosis medicines by increasing the present five manufacturing plants to ten, so that a sufficient quantity to treat 15,000,000 people will be obtained.

The death rate from tuberculosis in Japan is rising, and while it was 18 against 10,000 in 1931, before the Manchurian Incident, it rose to 22.5 in 1942. No later statistics are available, but with the dispersement of factories and people, the disease is believed to have spread to the rural districts. Furthermore, the demobilized men of the military services and factories, who have moved into farming communities, have also spread the disease to the rural areas.

Facilities for treating tuberculosis patients are urgently necessary. In the United States the ratio of deaths from tuberculosis is 4 or 5 to 10,000, but in Japan it is estimated to be more than 20 to 10,000.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE TO MARRY

Ceremony to Take Place as Soon As Sgt. Agar Gets Furlough

Shirley Temple, 17, and Sergeant John George Agar, 24, a physical instructor at the March field, California army air base, expect to be married just as soon as he can get a furlough, according to the September 15 issue of the Chicago Tribune.

When they announced their engagement last April, Shirley said they would wait at least two years. Now, she said, they've changed their minds. Agar spent his boyhood in Lake Forest, Illinois. His father was the late John Agar, Chicago packer. His mother, Mrs. Lillian Agar, now lives in Beverly Hills, California.

Kanazawa Mayor Named

Jintaro Takeya, president of the Kanazawa Prefectural Assembly, has been recommended as successor to Tomoji Sawano, Mayor of Kanazawa City, who has handed in his resignation and formal steps for approval from the Home Ministry were taken on Friday.

City to Be Cleaned During Next 10 Days

Inhabitants of Tokyo Urged To Fill in Dugouts and Tidy Up Damaged Areas

It has been decided by the authorities of Tokyo Metropolis that 10 days from October 1 till the 10th shall be a period devoted to the pushing of a movement for the cleaning of the city.

By means of the press, the radio, and posters, the citizens of the Metropolis during the period will be urged to show a greater interest in keeping the Metropolis clean and beautiful.

The actual work of cleaning the Metropolis will be done by the members of neighborhood associations under the leadership of association-heads.

At the places of employment the workers will give a part of their time to clean the place where they are in employment and the neighborhood.

The Metropolitan authorities want to have the citizens make a special effort during the period to tidy up the war-damaged areas in the Metropolis and fill up their dug-outs if they have not done that already.

AIR MAIL SERVICE IS SET

For Vital Matters Concerning Termination of the War

A special delivery service for dispatching important information pertaining to the termination of war was inaugurated on September 26 by making use of the air mail service for relaying matters relevant to the conclusion of war between important points in Japan, according to the Board of Communications.

The routes and frequency of air mail service are as follows:

1. Express service three times a week on the Tokyo-Osaka-Fukuoka route.
2. Ordinary service six times a week on the Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka-Fukuoka route.
3. Tokyo-Sapporo route four times a week.

For the time being, mail may be sent only from Tokyo to Nagoya, Osaka and parts of Kyushu and Hokkaido or from these places to Tokyo. The closing hour for such air mail, to be clearly marked "Mail Pertaining to the Termination of War" is 3 a.m. of the day the plane leaves.

Diet Member Quits

Sobei Hara, member of the House of Representatives from the 4th electorate of Hyogo Prefecture and former member of the extinct Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, sent in his resignation to Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on September 19 with a written statement attached that all members of the Diet should resign en bloc at this time.

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Registering Okinawa People

The Okinawa Prefectural Branch Office within the Fukuoka Prefectural Office is compiling a register of residents of Naha, Shuri and 55 other towns and villages in the Okinawas. Relative to this the authorities request all Okinawa people to make an immediate report of their domiciles.

Handkerchiefs as Souvenirs

As souvenir gifts for the occupation troops, the Textile Control Association will have handkerchiefs made from 13,000 tan and mufflers from 10,000 tan of cloth by January 1946 through the Kanazawa Textile Guild, Toyama Textile Guild, Kyoto Textile Guild, Kiryu Textile Guild and other guilds.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo

ENGLISH conversation tutor wanted by Japanese family at their home, along Toyoko line. Japanese lady tutor is preferable.
Apply Box 9, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH conversation tutor wanted, preferably lady teacher. Please send personal history, and appointment will be made.
Apply Kumao Arai, 1235, Matsunoki-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH steno-typist wanted by a large Japanese industrial firm. Apply Hirata, (Shomu-bu), Sumitomo Tsushin Kabushiki Kaisha, 2 Mita Shikoku-machi Shiba-ku. (Near Tamachi Station).

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer Pleate state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo

TWO American instructors of English conversation wanted by the Japanese-American Conversation Institute. Apply Naigai Building, 2-18, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

WANTED urgently Japanese with good knowledge of English.
Apply to the Hotel New Osaka, Osaka.

WANTED Translators for work in Tokyo male or female, excellent compensation. Chinese-English, Russian-English, Japanese-English. Write stating particulars in English stating name, address, education, complete details of professional or business experience, present occupation and salary.
Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young gentleman, University graduate, wishes position. Any position accepted. Dwelling in foreigners' home in Kobe is desirable.
Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese clerk, previously worked in foreign firm, age 40, can type well, seeks position as assistant or interpreter.
Apply Box 294, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translator, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FIFTY year old Japanese gentleman, specialist in trade, good knowledge in English, stayed in Indo China 20 years as trader, language professor of higher special schools during World War, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, 32, educated in the United States, seeks suitable position, preferably with Americans.
Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, stayed 13 years in the United States and having over 30 years trade experience with foreign firm in Tokyo seeks position. Good reference and connection.
Apply Box 298, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WELL educated foreigner speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese offers his services.
Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED in or preferably round Yokohama, a foreign style house or large Japanese house. Apply to F. Fachmann, care Mampei Hotel, Room 128, Karuizawa.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist.
Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL Electric Vacuum cleaner with accessories, American Birch portable gramophone, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum. Bids to be addressed to
Box 297, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE small 4 tube radio (National) in good condition. Also spare brand new tubes (Matsuda), UY57, UY247B, KX12F.
Apply Box 10, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tubes, new and slightly used: Japan Mazuda three 2A3, two KX80, three 56, further American Sylvania One 6A6 one 76 three 6D6. Please submit bids for all or part to
Box 296, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REFRIGERATOR "Electrolux" in perfect condition, American make, working on gas, also big coal stove (Junkers) to be sold in Tokyo.
Apply Box 299, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
Apply Box 288, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TOUSSAINT-Langenscheidt. Englisch. Brieflicher Unterricht fuer das Studium Erwachsener.—Kruger, Englische Syntax (5 Volumes) Synonymik und Wortgebrauch der Englischen Sprache (1 Vol.) Unenglisches Englisch (1. Vol.) Box 260. Nippon Times, Kobe.

TWO shortwave sets (one radiogram) RCA 7 tubes, with complete set of spare tubes, in good condition. Also 5 bottles White Horse Whisky, to highest bidders.
Apply Box 285, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

FOREIGN-style house in Tokyo or suburbs.
Apply Box 290, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEDIUM size foreign-style house with modern conveniences and fixtures within about one hour train ride from Tokyo preferably seashore. Send full particulars with house plan.
Apply Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BED sheets, electric konro (heater) and gas konro (heater) wanted immediately.
Apply Fumitake Iino, No. 1913, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigarators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VIOLIN and bow with accessories, music books and music stand at reasonable price.
Apply Box 6, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
Apply Box 284, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, wishes to teach Japanese language to foreigner at his house from 4:30 p.m.
Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

NEW Souvenir Shop, Japanese silk clothes, dolls, handkerchiefs and printed pictures by Toyooka Bussan Co. Ltd. President John Genichiro [illegible] address, Saitama-ken, [illegible]

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1945

The Commission for Parliamentary Reform

Mingled reactions greet the Cabinet's decision to form a commission to study the reform of the Diet system. The reaction is favorable in so far as the new commission indicates the probability of the Government sponsoring much more thorough and extensive changes than were at first thought likely. The reaction is decidedly unfavorable, however, in so far as it is indicated that the commission will take considerable time before it can translate its studies into practical action.

According to the original plans, the Government intended to call an extraordinary session of the Diet in November to make some changes in the General Election Law, whereupon with the completion of this limited task the Diet was to have been dissolved and a new general election held in January. Admittedly the changes which could be made in the Election Law by this Diet session would be relatively minor, but with the election of a new Diet in January more fundamental reforms in the parliamentary system were expected to be carried out under the aegis of the new Government.

But the Cabinet's decision to appoint a commission to take up the problem of the reform of the Diet system indicates that the present Government has now decided to do much more than to have the next session of the Diet enact a few changes in the Election Law. For the commission has been empowered to go into the whole matter of the franchise requirements and the requirements for holding office, particularly of the matter of lowering the age requirements; provision for women suffrage; changes in the size of the electoral districts; proportional representation; simplification of the laws relating to electioneering; restrictions on the representatives of the nobility in the House of Peers; limitation of the terms of the Imperial appointees in the House of Peers; limitation of the powers of the House of Peers; and the establishment of standing committees of the Diet to function between the regular session.

All this would seem to represent a commendable effort on the part of the present Government to facilitate the reforms which are being demanded by the people. But there is a catch. That catch lies in the likelihood that the commission will not be able to complete its studies in time to present its recommendations to the Diet in November. It means that the Diet, instead of meeting in an extraordinary session in November, would then not be convened until the time for the regular session in late December, and inasmuch as the regular session will not end until late in March, the general elections will then not be possible until May or June. If such a delay should really take place, the results would be calamitous.

True, it might be argued from a theoretical point of view that a complete and thorough reform of the Diet system completed by May or June of next year should be preferable to a piece-meal reform starting in November and continuing indefinitely. But from a practical point of view, such an argument cannot be admitted.

For, to be frank, neither the present Cabinet nor the present Diet commands the full confidence of the nation. They represent a transition between the old regime and the new and cannot be considered as fully representing either. Certainly, in view of their associations with the past, they cannot be considered as being appropriate instruments for the construction of a new democratic Japan which the majority of the people want. However sincere their intentions may be, there is no question but that they lag far behind the general public in the appreciation of the new needs of the time. The best thing they can do, therefore, is to complete their necessary work of facilitating the transition from the old to the new as quickly as possible and then retire so that a new set of leaders representing more accurately the new trend of public opinion can come to the fore.

This does not mean that a new Diet elected in January will necessarily prove to be a democratic body. More likely it will be composed mostly of clever opportunists, since it will take longer than until January for the nation to develop a real democratic leadership. But at least a Diet elected in January will be somewhat more representative of the people than the present Diet which has served too long as a mere rubber stamp of the old regime. Imperfect as a new Diet elected in January is likely to be, it would be much more preferable to have it take over the power than to allow the present regime to drag out its existence until next May or June.

The question is, therefore, whether the nation would prefer to wait until next May or June on the chance that the perfectionist plans of the present Cabinet will materialize, or whether the nation would prefer to start off half a year earlier with a more frankly improvised plan under a new Diet. Considering the dubious suitability of the present regime for the demands of the new era, the majority of the people would unquestionably prefer a quicker start under a new leadership even if the reforms had to be spread out piece-meal over a longer period. In fact, a program of continuous reforms steadily improvised to fit the changing needs of the developing situation would be sounder than the adoption of a complete, pre-conceived theoretical plan at one fell swoop.

Therefore, although the public welcomes the good intentions of the Government in forming the commission for the study of the reform of the Diet system, the public is alarmed at the delay which the over-ambitious program of the commission may cause in the actual commencement of the reforms.

N.E.I. REPUBLICAN MOVE IS RECEIVING SUPPORT

Australian Dock Men Strike—New Zealand Longshoremen Voice Approval

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—The Australian dock strike in support of the "Indonesian Republican Movement" yesterday received strong support from another British Dominion—New Zealand—where dock workers at Wellington unanimously endorsed the Australian dockers' actions.

A statement by the National Executive of New Zealand Dock Workers issued yesterday expressed approval of Australian dockers' refusal to load a ship which they think might be carrying arms.

To end the Australian strike which has tied up Dutch shipping for the past four days, Dutch authorities have given the Commonwealth Government assurance that they will refrain from loading arms on mercy ships from Australia to the Dutch East Indies.

An announcement made in Canberra yesterday said that in return, the Australian government promised that an autonomous Australian immigration policy would be formed in dealing with Indonesian seamen on strike. They will be treated like any other unauthorized immigrants and be sent out of the country at the first opportunity.

Government Steps In

Domei

MELBOURNE, September 28.—The Australian Government will take steps necessary to load strike-bound Dutch ships in Australian ports providing there are no arms and ammunition aboard.

Eleven Netherlands vessels are held in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane by strikes of the Indonesian crews who refused to return to Dutch rule in the Netherlands East Indies.

Australian Supply and Shipping Minister William Ashley told the Australian Parliament on September 26 that the Ministry did not desire to embroil the whole waterside workers of Australia in a dispute which concerned another nation.

Approximately 1,400 dock workers had reported to the Brisbane Waterside Bureau on September 26 and were informed that unless they were prepared to load Dutch ships, they would not be employed at all.

The men declined and at a mass meeting decided that if any attempt were made to load the blacklisted ships they would declare all wharves and docks under the blacklist.

FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

Wallace Discusses Conditions That Will Promote Freedom

The following speech was made by Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Commerce, before the Institute of World Affairs in New York. His subject was, "Economic Conditions that Will Promote Freedom and Equality."

It seems now as though the whole world is entering a new era which may prove to be even more significant than that which began with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Three hundred years ago, 30 years of brutal and ruthless fighting had temporarily destroyed Germany as a dynamic center of expansion. Now once again Germany has become a poor and powerless thing incapable of influencing world politics.

The Peace of Westphalia let loose many forces which had long been held back. Power of initiative and scientific investigations starting slowly seemed to have an ever-growing significance both in Western Europe and in the New World. The war from which we have now emerged might also be called a Thirty-Year War.

It began in 1914 and has continued in one form or another for more than 30 years. Only a brief time in the 20's was the world really at peace.

Cause of Terrible War

When we look deeply into the economic and scientific causes of these 30 years of terrible struggle, we find the outstanding factor to be the unequal growth of industrialization and as a consequence, unequal growth of population and political power among the nations. England, the first to industrialize, dominated the world commerce from 1830 to 1900. Germany, beginning in 1870, overtook and challenged England. Animated by a feudal war-like tradition and a false philosophy, she decided she could out-compete England easier on the field of battle than on peaceful commercial competition.

Japan, beginning in 1895, determined to use every effort of a docile, low-wage, well-educated, highly industrialized people to dominate first the Orient and finally the world.

The differing creed in industrialization and population groups produced tensions, tensions which were used by ambitious, ruthless nations to create international earthquakes. As a result of these earthquakes, the United States and Russia have now emerged as the two most powerful nations in the world.

The United States has nearly half of the world's industry and Russia is on the way to developing a large share of the remainder. Since 1928 Russia has changed from an overwhelmingly agricultural nation to a powerful industrial nation. Moreover, her population is growing faster than that of any other great industrial nation.

Technology and war has destroyed Western Europe as the center of world power. The two Powers which now come up to the top have no colonies and do not believe in colonies. They do claim to have great respect for the rest of the world, for the rights of small peoples.

To Raise Living Standard

Neither the Russians nor the American people wishes to use modern technology as an instrument of war. They want to raise the standard of living of all peoples. We do not want to exploit other peoples. Both the Americans and Russians in their different ways are groping for a way of life which will enable the common man everywhere in the world to get the most good out of modern technology. Both of us believe in the maximum use of technology, and both of us believe in peace. So this does not mean there is anything irreconcilable in our aims and purposes. Both of us want to see that the so-called backward nations industrialize so that their standard of living may be more uniform over the entire world.

We can use technology and chemistry to free nations from dependence on specific resources. Idealistic reformers who have long tried to raise the standard of living of the poor and backward peoples now receive unexpected help from a technology which will make it possible for nearly every industrial people in the world to enjoy a good standard of living.

The irresistible trend of the modern industrial system is toward world-wide equalization of techniques. This trend toward equalization reverses the order of world trade which grew up in the 19th century.

Sixty years ago a few hundred million people in Western Europe and Eastern United States owned the world's workshop. Out of it they drew great profits and the egotism to proclaim cultural and political leadership.

Western Overlordship Over

This overlordship of the Western nations has passed. We now know that no one world region can alone claim exclusive economic leadership. And in the years immediately ahead we see the United States, Russia and the British Empire producing perhaps 85 per cent of the world industrial output.

But we also see a rapidly expanding industrial process in Latin America, in China and in the Near East. Shall we minister to that consciousness with the services of experts and the fuel of goods, or should we consciously endeavor to prevent the industrialization of the so-called backward nations by withdrawing from the world family.

Personally I have no question as to our decision. I shall not go into the economic arguments which are lengthy. The political security reasons are enough for me. We must trade in the most friendly way possible with Latin-America because that is our backdoor; we must trade with England and Western Europe because that is our sidedoor; we must trade with Russia to prevent the world from splitting into two hostile ideological camps; we must trade with China because the future of the world may depend on the friendly and sound industrial development of this great agricultural people.

We have only 140,000,000 people in the United States even though we do have half of the world's industrial power. Ninety per cent of the world is in trouble because of the war. It is not only good business and the last word in unselfishness to help the other 90 per cent.

Help Backward Nations

Everywhere for our own sake and the world's sake we must do our utmost to help the devastated and so-called backward nations to produce, transport and distribute goods in an ever-increasing flow to their starving and under-privileged people. We can not do the work for these peoples, but we can point the way. The so-called backward areas of the world have a total population of more than 1,000,000,000 persons. It probably will be impossible for these areas rapidly to bring about widespread education, in the building of dams, construction of highways and airports

To improve our record and to avoid the mistakes we now learn of World War I, our leaders and industrialists must cooperate so that any investments abroad will be carefully coordinated. Undoubtedly, the Department of Commerce and other Government agencies can be of help. Also our commercial attaches abroad, working in close cooperation with foreign trade can work out a program of foreign trade promotion for not money-making purposes for the businessman of the United States, but for the service of those backward nations which are trying to expand their economy along sound lines.

International peace and higher standards of living for the peoples of the world will depend on the intelligence which we use in dealing with international economic problems. High levels of production and distribution, opportunities for new capital investment and maintenance of full employment on a sustained basis in the United States as well as throughout the world will depend in considerable measure on the extent to which the nations of the world are prepared to recognize their interdependence and to cooperate in determining and achieving economic objectives that are regionally advantageous.

The United States, in its own interests and the interests of the world, especially the interests of the poorer nations must be prepared to play an active role in promoting industrialization of the backward areas of the globe.

Sound Economic Order

Actions such as this is designed to increase the productivity, the purchasing power, and the standard of living of the poorer people of the world. It will not only attain worthy international, social and economic objectives, but would also help assure prosperity and avoid postwar economic collapse at home. Moreover, and perhaps of greatest importance, the achieving of a sound international economic order is the fundamental prerequisite to the preservation of peace. The Bretton Woods proposals, the renewal of America's reciprocal trade and tariff agreements, and the San Francisco Conference, these are the types of measures that have the central purpose of establishing mechanisms and goals to permit orderly international cooperative actions toward common objectives. These objectives should have backing and active support of every person and every organization which is interested in prosperity and world peace.

The one way in which the United States can effectively assist in guaranteeng a long-time peace of the world is by helping to promote economic conditions that will favor the continuous growth of freedom and equality in all lands.

Universal Law

The law is of the universe and is natural, and therefore the object of following our studies should be to revere Heaven and love Mankind and in ordering our lives, we must aim at self-control throughout our lives.

The ideal perfection of self-control is "to have no foregone conclusion, no arbitrary predetermination, no obstinacy, and no egotism." Generally speaking a man succeeds by controlling himself, and fails by loving himself.

Look carefully at great men in history. Of all men who started enterprises most have succeeded in eight cases out of ten but very few have accomplished the remaining two. As most people at first behave themselves very prudently and take care of their work, they are successful and gain a reputation for a time.

With their success and growing reputation, they began to love themselves, their circumspection relaxes, they grow in pride and arrogance, and over confident in their abilities they set about their work which seems easy to their puffed up minds.

But when the work becomes difficult to them, they fail. For the failure they have themselves only to thank. Therefore we must control ourselves and be always true to our conscience.

GEN. GRANT AND OUR CONSTITUTION

American Leader Plays Big Role in Its Drafting

By KI KIMURA

II

"Another subject which arose in the course of the conversation was national indebtedness. General Grant said that there was nothing which Japan should avoid more strenuously than incurring debts to European nations. So long as the government borrowed from its own people it was well. But loans from foreign powers were always attended with danger and humiliation. Japan could not go into a European money-market and make a loan that would be of an advantage to her. The experience of Egypt was a lesson. Egypt was allowed to borrow to the right and left, to incur an enormous debt. The result is that Egypt has been made a dependency of her creditors. Turkey owed much of her trouble to the same cause. A country like Japan has all the money she wants for her own affairs, and any attempt to bring her into indebtedness to foreign powers would only be to lead her into the abyss into which Egypt has fallen.

"The General spoke to the Emperor on this question with great earnestness. When he had concluded he said there was another matter about which he had an equal concern. When he was in China he had been requested by the Prince Regent and the Viceroy of Tientsin to use his good offices with the Japanese Government on the question of Loochoo. The matter was one about which he would rather not have troubled himself, as it belonged to diplomacy and governments, and he was not a diplomatist and not in government. At the same time he could not ignore a request made in the interest of peace. The General said he had read with great care and had heard with attention all the arguments on the Loochoo question from the Chinese and Japanese side. As to the merits of the controversy, it would be hardly becoming in him to express an opinion. He recognized the difficulties that surrounded Japan. But China evidently felt hurt and sore. She felt that she had not received the consideration due to her. It seemed to the General that His Majesty should strive to remove that feeling, even if in doing so it was necessary to make sacrifices. The General was thoroughly satisfied that China and Japan should make such sacrifices as would settle all questions between them, and become friends and allies, without consultation with foreign powers. He had urged this upon the Chinese Government, and he was glad to have the opportunity of saying the same of the Emperor. China and Japan are now the only two countries left in the great East of any power or resources of people to become great—that are even partially independent of European dictation and laws. The General wished to see them both advance to entire independence, with the power to maintain it. Japan is rapidly approaching such a position, and China had the ability and intelligence to do the same thing.

Sino-Japanese Friendship

"The Prime Minister said that Japan felt the most friendly feelings toward China, and valued the friendship of that nation very highly, and would do what she could without yielding her dignity to preserve the best relations.

"General Grant said he could not speak too earnestly to the Emperor on this subject, because he felt earnestly. He knew of nothing that would give him greater pleasure than to be able to leave Japan, as he would in a very short time, feeling that between China and Japan there was entire friendship. Other counsels would be given to His Majesty, because there were powerful influences in the East fanning trouble between China and Japan. One could not fail to see these influences, and the General said he was profoundly convinced that any concession to them that would bring about war would bring unspeakable calamities to China and Japan. What China and Japan should do is to come together without foreign intervention, talk over Loochoo and other subjects, and come to a complete and friendly understanding. They should do it between themselves, as no foreign power can do them any good.

"General Grant spoke to His Majesty about the pleasure he had received from studying the educational institutions in Japan. He was surprised and pleased at the standing of these schools. He did not think there was a better school in the world than the Tokyo school of engineering. He was glad to see the interest given to the study of English. He approved of the bringing forward of young Japanese as teachers. In time Japan would be able to do without foreign teachers, but changes should not be made too rapidly. It would be a pity to lose the services of the men who had created these schools. The men in the service of the Japanese Government seemed to be, as far as he could learn, able and efficient.

"I have given you the essential points of a conversation that lasted for two hours. General Grant said he would leave Japan with the warmest felings of friendship toward the Emperor and the people. He would never cease to feel a deep interest in their fortunes. He thanked the Emperor for his princely hospitality. Taking his leave, the General and party strolled back to the palace, and His Majesty drove away to his own home, in a distant part of the city.

"In my letter from Nikko, I told of the conference that had taken place between General Grant and the Japanese ministers on the Loochoo case. I gave you also a complete history of the Japanese and Chinese versions of the difficulty. Minister Ito promised to present the views of the General to the Cabinet, and have a further conference with him.

"Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Iwakura, the junior Prime Minister; Mr. Okuma, the Finance Minister; Mr. Ito, the Home Minister, and Mr. Yoshida the Japanese Minister to Washington, came to the Palace of Enriokwan and had a long conference with the General. Colonel Grant and the writer were present. The details of this conversation it is not thought advisable to print. The conference was long and interesting, and will be continued on the return of General Grant from Hakone, where he goes in the morning. There is, perhaps, no harm in my saying that General Grant, while fully sensible of the embarrassment surrounding the question was hopeful of a peaceful solution. Americans, I think, will be glad to know that the General has used his great name and vast authority with both the Chinese and Japanese to bring China and Japan to a good understanding. He has labored for this on every occasion and with unpausing zeal, and has received from Mr. Bingham, our minister, a hearty and sincere support."

(End)

Coiffure

In feudal days both men and women dressed their hair according to their particular status, but today this practice is confined to women who use the style called "Mage," the main types are as follows:

"Maru Mage." Style for a married woman.

"Shimada Mage." Young unmarried woman. For marriage ceremony "Taka Shimada."

"Momo Ware." Young unmarried woman.

"Chocho Mage." (Butterfly "Mage"). Usually for young unmarried women but sometimes elderly women use it with a modification in style.

"Yuiwata Mage." Usually affected by young women of the business class (rarely seen today).

"Tsubushi Shimada.' Used by women who favor the "geisha" style.

"Oshidori." Used by young "geisha" who are called "Maiko" or "Hangyoku."

"Chigo Mage." For very young girls.

Today, however, for practical purposes, the majority of women, especially in large cities, favor the various Western styles but usually arrange their hair in "Mage" on ceremonial occasions.

Turtle Lore

The turtle, old in Chinese lore, is also the Buddhist symbol for long life and enjoys great popularity in Japan. In sculpture its flat back is often used for the base on which to place a standing stork.

Farmers sometimes put a turtle to work in a very amusing manner. When annoyed beyond endurance by the depredations of a fox in their fields, they use a slow-moving turtle to effect his capture. After locating the den, a small candle is lit and placed on the turtle's back. It is then started into the den, and a large sack is held over the entrance. The slow, steady approach of the candle is too great a mystery even for the nimble-witted fox. As the strange light draws nearer, the idea of flight keeps growing until the fox finally makes a wild dash for the open, running headlong into the sack.

Like many animals and plants that have almost faded into symbolism, the stork and the turtle woven into the child's garment are emblems of long life, the object of the parents' hope for the child.

TO STABILIZE GOLD PRICE

Chungking to Form Organ to Fix Value of Precious Metal

The Chungking Executive Yuan has decided to plan a committee for the purpose of stabilizing the price of gold, the Ministry of Finance revealed in Chungking on September 26, according to a Chungking dispatch. The price of the precious metal will be fixed by the committee from time to time as the occasion warrants.

The announcement added that plans will be made by the committee for the handling of all transactions and that gold negotiations should hereafter be made in gold instead of legal tender notes.

SUPERSTITIONS IN JAPAN

Beliefs Go Through Various Stages of Evolution

By S. ABE

II

This episode shows that mathematics, as practiced even by an imbecile, was powerful enough to set the whole company alaughing. Weird is the story told about Abe no Seimei, the father of astrology and divination in this country, who lived in the Heian Period. His residence stood at a point north of Tsuchimikado in Kyoto and east of Saidoin. One day, according to tradition, an aged monk with two boys, each some ten years old, called on Abe no Seimei to seek his instructions on astrology and divination. By receiving them, the past master in astrology and divination sensed that the two boy attendants of the old monk were fairies, employed by an astrologer and diviner, who had assumed human form. He saw at once that the monk had come to test his abilities. Therefore, he made magical signs with his fingers in his sleeves, while secretly chanting a formula of incantation. Immediately, the two boy attendants disappeared. The amazed monk apologized to him and formally asked for permission to become his disciple, while it was revealed that the two boy attendants had been held spell-bound in his sleeve. Tradition also says that these fairies employed by astrologers and diviners were like lighting, moving and acting at the beck and call of their masters. Abe no Seimei is said to have employed a large number of them, who were supposed to be responsible for the way the gate and doors opened and closed spontaneously.

Abe no Seimei is supposed to have had other superhuman powers. One day he called on Pishop Kanchow at Hirosawa in Kyoto. The bishop had a large number of court nobles and Buddhist priests as guests, one of whom asked Abe no Seimei if he could kill a man by employing his fairy. His reply was that vermin might be killed wantonly, but he could not kill a man without ample justification, though he would kill a man immediately should latter deserve death. Just then several toads happened to crawl about in the garden. Some curious court noble importuned him to kill the toads with his miraculous powers. "What sinful people you a " he said, and with these words, he picked some grass leaves from the garden and threw them on the toads, which instantly died as if they were crushed by stones. This struck terror into the whole company, the story says.

With the development of the economic system, mathematics attained its own progress, necessitated by social circumstance. Counting-sticks or blocks, used in divination, were first regarded as instruments of magic, but with the gradual development of mathematics, they became mere signs as the letters in algebra. Thus higher mathematics developed in Japan. No less remarkable, however, is the fact that a popular belief survived until a later period that mathematics was a sort of magic or black art.

Azuma Kagami

The Azuma Kagami, another collection of old stories, narrates miraculous powers exercised by a mathematician. Tayubo Gensho, one of those close to the Shogun Yori-iye, the book says, was dispatched by the Shogunate in the second year of Shohji (1200 A.D.) to the Date district in the northeastern provinces where a border dispute had occurred. He was charged with the task of making an investigation on the spot. Versed in mathematics, he was able to compute a correct measurement of the farms at a glance. On his successful discharge of the mission, he returned to Kamakura to report to the Shogun. When the formal interview came to an end, he told His Highness about a wonderful experience he had while traveling in the northeastern provinces. Attracted by the scenic beauty of Matsushima off Sendai, which is one of the three most beautiful spots in Japan, he proceeded there instead of returning straight to Kamakura. He found a monk living in a small house at Matsushima and asked him a favor of giving him lodgings for the night. The monk was good enough to comply. The two chatted by the fireside and found before long that both were interested in mathematics. They were soon engaged in heated discussion of their favorite subject. The monk said he was the greatest mathematician in the world and offered to demonstrate his superhuman powers. He placed his counting blocks around the guest, and immediately dense mists and clouds arose and everything became dark. The little house was swallowed up by surging waves. Amidst the roar of the waves the monk was heard shouting, "You are now aware of my poor mathematics." Overwhelmed with the sense of imminent danger, the guest who had lost all his resistance admitted his defeat, and then the mists and clouds dispersed and the little house appeared as if nothing had occurred. Apologizing for his discourtesy, the guest asked the monk to initiate him into the secrets of mathematics, but the monk declined the request on the ground that there was no use of confiding with anyone the secrets of his art in these latter days. This

(To Be Concluded)